(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY UNIT

(11) Kokai No. 53-120299 (43) 10.20.1978 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 52-35885 (22) 3.29.1977

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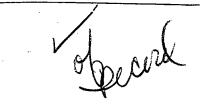
(52) JPC: 101E9;104G0;101E5

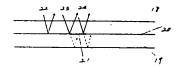
(51) Int. Cl². G09F9/00,G02F1/13

PURPOSE: To increase the contrast by using a transparent substrate for the lower

substrate of a pair of substrate constituting a cell.

constitution: A transparent substrate is used for the rear-side substrate, and the reflecting position of the incident rays is located on the surface of the rear panel touching the liquid crystal layer. So that the position where the first light beam passes through the liquid crystal layer is virtually identical to the position where the beam passes through the liquid crystal layer in the second time after reflection. And the incident rays to the non-pattern areas such as 22 and 23 are transmitted from the non-pattern area, and incident rays 24 to the pattern area are transmitted from the pattern area respectively. As a result, the pattern blur can be eliminated completely, and the contrast can be increased greatly between the pattern area and the non-pattern area.





(54) ALARM DEVICE

(11) Kokai No. 53-120300 (43) 10.20.1978 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 52-34411 (22) 3.30.1977

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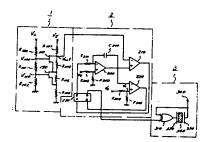
(52) JPC: 101F0;54(7)B01

(51) Int. Cl². G08B23/00 // G05B23/02

PURPOSE: To secure a stepped alarming during the time from the safety state to the abnormal state, by controlling the cycle of the display element in accord-

ance with the operation state.

CONSTITUTION: The voltage signal is delivered from voltage growing circuit 1 in accordance with the fact that the running state is the safety region or plural caution regions. Then the signal of a cycle corresponding to the voltage is generated from driving circuit 2, and thus the lighting cycle of the liquid crystal is controlled at display part 3.



(54) CHANNEL SELECTOR

(11) Kokai No. 53-120304 (43) 10.20.1978 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 52-35979 (22) 3.30.1977

(71) SONY K.K. (72) KOUKICHI MORII(1)

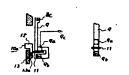
(52) JPC: 96(1)A12;96(7)C23

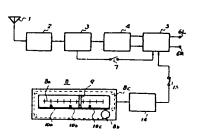
(51) Int. Cl². H03J5/00,H04B1/10

PURPOSE: To enable a FM radio set to select the only desired station by setting

its dial pointer to the pre-setter.

CONSTITUTION: Presetters 10a, 10b and 10c are set to respective positions on dial scale 8a corresponding to desired station and dial pointer 9 is moved. When pointer 9 does not correspond to any pointer, one signal can be obtained at output terminal 9c of photo detector 9a, the 1st control signal can be also obtained at the output side of level detection circuit 14, and muting circuit 5 starts operating, so that no output will be obtained at terminals 6L and 6R. For example, when pointer 9 coincides with presetter 10a, photo detector 9a and luminous element 9b are screened, the 2nd signal can be obtained at terminal 9c, the muting operation is released by the 2nd control signal output of circuit 14, so that the regenerated signal of the desired station can be obtained at terminals 6L and 6R.





Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 53-120299

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention

Liquid Crystal Display Device

Claims

- 1. A liquid crystal display device having a liquid crystal composition with a dichroic dye added therein sealed in a liquid crystal display cell characterized in that an opaque substrate is used as the lower substrate among a pair of substrates comprising the cell.
- The liquid crystal display device according to claim
 characterized in that a milky glass substrate is used as
 the lower substrate.
- 3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, characterized in that a white ceramic substrate is used as the lower substrate.
- 4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim
 1, characterized in that a colored opaque glass substrate is
 used as the lower substrate.
- 5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, characterized in that a milky plastic substrate is used as the lower substrate.
- 6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, characterized in that a colored opaque plastic substrate is used as the lower substrate.

- 7. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy is used as the liquid crystal composition.
- 8. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that a mixture of a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy and an optically active substance is used as the liquid crystal composition.
- 9. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that a mixture of a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy and a cholesteric liquid crystal is used as the liquid crystal composition.
- 10. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the surface to be contacted with the liquid crystal thin layer of the pair of substrates comprising the liquid crystal cell is applied with the surface treatment for horizontally orienting the liquid crystal molecules in a certain direction.
- 11. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, 8 and 9, characterized in that the surface to be contacted with the liquid crystal thin layer of the pair of substrates comprising the liquid crystal cell is applied with the surface treatment for vertically orienting the liquid crystal molecules.
 - 12. The liquid crystal display device according to any

one of claims 1 to 6 and 11, characterized in that a comblike electrode pattern is formed in at least either one of the pair of substrates comprising the liquid crystal cell, and further, a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy is used as the liquid crystal composition.

- 13. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 and 11, characterized in that a nematic liquid crystal composition having a negative dielectric anisotropy is used as the liquid crystal composition.
- 14. The liquid crystal display device according to any one of claims 1 to 14, characterized in that one kind of or optional two or more kinds of the below-mentioned substances are mixed and used as the dichroic dye.

• NOT
$$\binom{R}{R}$$
 N = RQ H H • F C* H*

• On = NON = RON
$$\begin{pmatrix} CH^* \\ CH^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

•
$$h \circ s \left(\frac{N}{8}\right) N = NQ - N \left(\frac{CH^2}{CH^2}\right)$$

•
$$(OC_N^S)$$
 = $(CR - CH)_S$ = (C_N^S) = S

•
$$(0) \binom{N}{8} = (CH - CH)_2 = \binom{0}{8} = 8$$

$$\cdot \quad \bigcirc \searrow_{R}^{N} > = C H - C H \quad = \langle_{R}^{OC-N} > = S \rangle_{R}^{OC-N}$$

 $C^{z}H^{z}O\bigcirc O H = N\bigcirc N = N\bigcirc N = C H\bigcirc O C^{z}H^{z}$

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, in particular, to a liquid crystal display device for color display by using a liquid crystal composition with a dichroic dye added therein, that is, utilizing the guest host effect.

An object of the present invention is to realize a liquid crystal display device capable of providing vivid color display.

The guest host effect is for display by sealing a liquid crystal with a dye added therein in a liquid crystal cell so that the dye orientation is controlled at the same time by controlling the molecular orientation of the liquid crystal by the electric field. Since a mixture of a dye (guest) in a liquid crystal as the mother body (host) is used, this name is applied. Now a method of using a nematic liquid crystal as the host liquid crystal and a method of using a liquid crystal to have the phase transition from the cholesteric phase to the nematic phase by the electric field application exist, however, since the basic idea is the same in either case, an example of the case of using a nematic liquid crystal as the host will be presented for the explanation of the display principal thereof.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of the principal of the guest host effect. FIG. 1a shows the state without the electric field application. At the time, liquid crystal molecules 2 and dye molecules 3 sandwiched between substrates 1 are in the

horizontally oriented state. Since the dye molecules absorb a light beam of a certain wavelength from the incident light, they are in the colored state. Then, when the electric field is applied between electrodes 4 as shown in FIG. 1b, in the case the liquid crystal molecules have a positive dielectric anisotropy, the liquid crystal molecules in this portion are in the vertically oriented state. The dye molecules are in the vertically oriented state accordingly. Since the dye molecules do not absorb a light beam, the liquid crystal layer in this portion is in the transparent state. Therefore, the electrically optical display can be enabled.

The above-mentioned is the principal explanation for the guest host effect. Simply speaking, the contrast between the state of the liquid crystal and dye molecules oriented vertically and the state oriented horizontally is utilized. Therefore, display can be effected as long as the orientation of the liquid crystal and dye molecules is controlled also by any means other than the above-mentioned method. As an example of such a method, a method of using a liquid crystal composition to have the phase transition from the cholesteric phase to the nematic phase by the electric field application can be presented. In this case, the principal is substantially the same as the above-mentioned method, but it differs only in having the cholesteric structure in state without the electric field application. As a liquid crystal composition to be used in this method, the following are conceivable.

1. One prepared by mixing a cholesteric liquid crystal

such as cholestolylnonanoate, or the like to a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy.

2. One prepared by mixing an optically active substance called a chiral nematic liquid crystal such as 4 cyano-4'- (2 methyl butyl) biphenyl, or the like to a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy.

As another method of controlling the orientation of the liquid crystal, dye molecules, a method of having a nematic liquid crystal composition having a negative dielectric anisotropy as the host can be presented. In this case, the liquid crystal cell is applied with the vertical orientation treatment so that the liquid crystal, dye molecules are oriented vertically at the time of applying the electric field. At the time, the cell is in the transparent state. When the electric field is applied to such a cell, since the liquid crystal molecules have a negative dielectric anisotropy, the liquid crystal, dye molecules are oriented horizontally or in the so-called dynamic scattered mode (DSM) so as to be observed with a color.

As another method for the orientation control of the liquid crystal, dye molecules, a method of using a comb-like electrode can be presented. As shown in FIG. 2a, a nematic liquid crystal composition having a positive dielectric anisotropy is used, and a mixture with a dye vertically oriented is sealed in a cell. At the time, the cell is in the transparent state. When the electric field is applied between the electrodes 8, 8', 8'' and 9, 9'' formed with a comb-like shape,

the electric field is generated between the comb-like electrodes 8, 8', 8'' and 9, 9'' so that the liquid crystal molecules 6 and the dye molecules 7 are in the molecular orientation state as shown in the figure according to the electric field distribution.

At the time, the liquid crystal, dye molecules are partially in the horizontally oriented state with respect to the substrate, and thus in the colored state.

The present invention has an extremely large effect for improvement of the contrast when a display applied with the various kinds of the guest host effect mentioned above is used as the reflection type display. In either of liquid display devices conventionally supplied for the practice, transparent substrates have been used as a pair of substrates comprising the cell. Since it is most advantageous to use the transparent substrates in terms of both cost and contrast, and thus it is natural. However, in the case of a reflection type guest host display, for improving the contrast, a much more vivid contrast can be obtained by using an opaque substrate as the rear side substrate rather then using a transparent substrate. The reason thereof can be explained in comparison with a conventional example as follows.

FIG. 3 shows the conventional case of using a transparent substrate as the rear side substrate, and FIG. 4 shows the case of using an opaque substrate according to the present invention. In FIGS. 3 and 4, numerals 10, 18 denote a front substrate, 11, 19 a rear substrate, and 12, 20 a liquid

crystal layer. Since the liquid crystal layer has a thickness of about 10 micron meters at most, and thus can be ignorable with respect to the substrate thickness, it is described as a line as shown in the figure. Numeral 13, 21 show the portion of a display pattern in the lit state. This portion is in the transparent state among the liquid crystal layer. Numeral 14 denotes an irregular reflection plate. Numerals 15, 16, 17 and 22, 23, 24 show the path of a light beam. In the conventional example of FIG. 3, a light beam at the portion far from a pattern like a light beam 15 is incident on a non-pattern portion of the liquid crystal layer, reflected by 14 and again goes out from the non-pattern portion. However, a light beam in the vicinity of the pattern portion is not like that. Numeral 16 shows the path of a light beam passing the non-pattern portion first, and after reflection, passing the pattern portion. On the other hand, numeral 17 shows the path of a light beam passing the pattern portion first, and after reflection, passing the non-pattern portion. Since a light beam passing through the path of 16 is colored at the time of passing the liquid crystal layer for the first time, the effect of coloring the pattern portion 13, which should be transparent, is caused. Moreover, a light beam passing through the path of 17, conversely, causes the effect of thinning the degree of coloring in the non-pattern portion, which should be colored. Therefore, existence of the light beam paths means decline of the contrast of the display pattern. On the other hand, in the case of using an opaque substrate for the rear side substrate according to the present

invention shown in FIG. 4, the light beam paths like 16, 17 are substantially eliminated. This is because the position at which the incident light is reflected is on the surface of the rear panel contacting with the liquid crystal layer, the position of the light beam passing the liquid crystal layer for the first time and the position of passing the liquid crystal layer for the second time after reflection are extremely close, and are substantially the same point. As shown in the figure, incident lights on the non-pattern portion such as 22, 23 go out from the non-pattern portion, and an incident light 24 on the pattern portion such as 24 goes out from the pattern portion. In the case of a light beam with the path 23, if the substrate is transparent, the second passing position becomes the pattern portion. In the case of a light beam with the path 24, conversely, the non-pattern portion becomes the second passing portion. Therefore, according to the present invention, since a portion having an intermediate contrast existed at the boundary of the pattern portion and the non-pattern portion in the conventional method can be eliminated, blur of the pattern disappears completely so that the contrast between the pattern portion and the non-pattern portion becomes extremely high. As the material for the rear side substrate for comprising a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention characterized in the extremely high contrast in the display as mentioned above, white substrates including a milky glass plate, a white ceramic plate, a milky plastic plate, or the like, colored glass plate, plastic plate, or the

like, that is, any opaque substrates can be used. In the case a white substrate is used, a white pattern is displayed on the background according to the dye color, or a colored pattern according to the dye color is displayed on the white background. Moreover, in the case a colored opaque substrate is used, the substrate color differs depending on the dye color to be used, but both red color and blue color dyes provide a good contrast with a yellow substrate. Of course substrates of other colors can be used optionally. Furthermore, examples of a dichroic dye to be used in a liquid crystal display device according to the present invention include the followings.

Table 1

Chemical structure

Abbreviation

略称	化 学 祷 造
•	$CH_{2}HO_{2}-OH_{2}$ $M=MOM < CH_{2}$ CH_{3}
В	ROI (N - N O N H - # C1 H)
С	$\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{H}}$
۵	$RO^{2} \left(\frac{N}{2} \right) N = NO - N < \frac{C}{C} H^{2}$
E	$\left(\begin{array}{c} N \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \end{array}\right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \end{array}\right)^{2} = 0$
F	$0 \longrightarrow_{0}^{N} = (CH-CH)^{3} = C^{3}H^{2}$
G	$0 \setminus \frac{R}{8} = (CH - CH)^2 = \left\langle \frac{C^2H^2}{8} \right\rangle = 8$
н	
1	C2 H2 O O C H= N O N = U B N = C H O O 02 H2

Hereinafter examples are described.

Example 1

One prepared by adding a slight amount of the dye A shown in Table 1 to a liquid crystal composition prepared by mixing 5% of an optically active substance 4-cyano-4'-(2 methyl butyl) biphenyl to a biphenyl nematic liquid crystal GR-4 having a positive dielectric anisotropy (produced by Chisso Corp.) was injected to a liquid crystal cell for a wrist watch using a milky glass plate as the rear side substrate. At the time, the cell was applied with the surface treatment completely the same as the case of a twisted nematic display. When the cell was lit, a white pattern was displayed with an extremely good contrast on an orange background. One having the same liquid crystal composition sealed with a transparent rear side substrate produced at the same time has a dark display pattern and a good contrast was not shown.

Example 2

Example 3

A liquid crystal composition prepared similarly by adding a slight amount of the dye D shown in Table 1 as the guest to one prepared by mixing 5% of 4-cyano-4'-(2 methyl butyl) biphenyl to the nematic liquid crystal GR-4 (produced by Chisso Corp.) as the host was sealed in a cell using a yellow substrate as the rear side substrate. At the time, the cell was applied with the surface treatment completely the same as the case of a twisted nematic display. In this case, an yellow pattern was displayed with a good contrast on a blue background.

A liquid crystal composition prepared by adding a slight amount of the dye C shown in Table 1 to the nematic liquid crystal GR-4 is sealed in a cell having a display pattern by a comb-like electrode. As the rear side substrate for the cell, a white ceramic substrate is used, and further, the inner surface of the cell was applied with the surface treatment for vertically orienting the liquid crystal molecules. When the electric field is applied to the comb-like electrode pattern, an orange red pattern was displayed with a good contrast on a white background. Moreover, when a polarizing filter is attached on the surface of the same cell, although the brightness of the display is lowered, the coloring state became further vivid.

Example 4

The liquid crystal composition the same as Example 3 was sealed in a cell using a white glass substrate as the rear side substrate. The inner surface of the cell was applied with the horizontal orientation treatment. When the cell was in the lit state, a white pattern was displayed with an extremely good contrast on an orange red background. Moreover, when a polarizing filter is attached on the surface of the cell, although the brightness of the display is lowered, the coloring state became further vivid.

As heretofore mentioned, according to the present invention, contrast of any liquid crystal display device applied with the guest host effect can be improved drastically compared with the conventional methods. And thus liquid

crystal display devices according to the present invention are expected to be put into a practical use as the display device for various applications, mainly for electronic wrist watches, electronic calculators, various kinds of portable measuring instruments, or the like in the future.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining the guest host effect.

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the display principal of the quest host method using a comb-like electrode.

FIG. 3 shows the structure of a conventional reflection type cell of the guest host method using a transparent substrate as the rear side substrate. FIG. 4 shows the structure of a guest host method cell according to the present invention.

- 1 substrate
- 2 host liquid crystal molecule
- 3 quest dye molecule
- 4 electrode
- 5 power source
- 6 host liquid crystal molecule
- 7 guest dye molecule
- 8, 8', 8'', 9, 9'' electrode
- 10 front side substrate
- 11 rear side substrate
- 12 liquid crystal layer
- display pattern portion
- 14 irregular reflection plate

- 15, 16, 17 passing path of a light beam
- 18 front side substrate
- 19 rear side opaque substrate
- 20 liquid crystal layer
- 21 display pattern portion
- 22, 23, 24 passing path of a light beam

19日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

① 特許出願公開

昭53—120299

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60液晶表示装置

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1/13

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明顯書の浄贄(内容に変更なし)

発明の名称

液晶表示装置

特許請求の範囲

- 1. 液晶表示セル中に2色性染料を添加した液 晶根成物を封入した液晶表示装置においてセルを 構成する一対の基板のうち下部基板に不透明基板 を使用した事を特徴とする液晶表示装置。
- 2 下部基板として乳白色ガラス基板を使用し た事を啓散とする特許情求の範囲務り項記載の被 品表示英量。
- 3. 下部基板として白色セラミック基板を使用 した事を特徴とした特許請求の範囲第1項記載の 液晶表示装置。
- 4. 下部落板として着色不透明ガラス基板を使 用した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載 の兼品表示基礎。
- 5. 下部蓄板として乳白色プラスチック基板を 使用した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記

飲の液晶表示整置。

- 4 下部基板として着色不透明プラステック基 根を使用した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1 項記載の液晶表示装置。
- 7. 液晶組成物として誘電異方性が正のホマチ ック液晶組成物を使用した事を停歇とする特許請 求の範囲弟1~6項のいずれか1項に記載の滾品
- 8. 液晶組成物として勝電異方性が正のネマチ ック液晶組成物と光学活性物質との混合物を使用 した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲者:~6項の いずれか1項に記載の液晶表示装置。
- 9. 液晶組成物として誘電異方性が正のネマチ ツク被晶組成物とコレステリック液晶との混合物 を使用した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1~ 6項のいずれか1項に配載の液晶表示装置。
- 10 液晶セルを構成する一対の基板の液晶薄 眉と装する表面が、液晶分子が一定方向に水平配 向するべく表面処理されている事を特徴とする特 許請求の範囲第1~9項のいずれか1項に記載の

液晶资示袋囊。

1. 液晶セルを構成する一対の基板の液晶準 層と接する表面が液晶分子が垂直配向すべく表面 処理されている事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第 1~6.8.9項のいずれか1項に記載の液晶表 示表限。

12 被晶セルを構成する一対の差板の少くとも一方にくしめ状電極パターンが形成され、さらに液晶組成物として鬱電異方性が正のネマチック液晶組成物を使用した事を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1~6、11項のいずれか1項に配数の液晶表示接受。

1.5. 液晶組成物として静電異方性が食のネマテンク液晶組成物を使用したことを特徴とする特許求の範囲1~6.11項のいずれか1項に配載の液晶表示装置。

14 2色性染料として下記に示す物質のうち 1種あるいは任意の2種以上を混合し使用した事 を特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1~14頁のいず れか1項に記載の被晶袋示袋艦。 特朗 昭53-120299(2)

$$CH^{2} \otimes O^{2} - \bigcup_{B} N = NON \subset CH^{2}$$

•
$$\Theta$$
H = N Θ H = N Θ H $< \frac{C}{C}$ H;

•
$$ho^{2} \binom{N}{8} h = h \bigcirc - h \stackrel{GH^{3}}{<}$$

•
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} B \end{array}\right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} C & B \end{array}\right$$

•
$$\left(0\right)_{8}^{N}$$
 = $\left(cH-cH\right)^{2} = \left(cH-cH\right)^{2}$

•
$$\left(\bigcirc \right)_{R}^{N} > = CH - CH - \left\langle \Big|_{R}^{OC-N} \right\rangle = S$$

 $C^{2}H^{2}OQOH = NQM = NQM = CHQOC^{2}H^{2}$

発明の詳細な説明

本発明は該具表示装置、なかんずく液晶組成物中に2色性染料を抵加したものを使用しカラー表示を行う、いわゆるゲスト、ホスト効果を利用した液晶表示装置に関する。

本発明の目的は鮮明なカラー表示が可能な液晶 表示装置を実現させる事にある。

第1図にゲスト・ホスト効果の原理を図式化し

以上がグスト・ホスト効果の原理的説明であるが簡単に言つてしまえば液晶及び染料分子を垂直配向させた状態とのコントラストを利用しているわけである。そのて上述びたような方法でなくとも何らかの方法で液晶及び染料分子の配向をコントロールする事ができれば表示が可能である。その様な方法の1つにまず、電界印加によつてコレステリック相からネマチッ

特別 昭53-120299 (3)

ク相に相変化を起す液晶組成物を使用する方法がある。この場合原理的には上述した方法とほとんど間じであり、ただ電界無印加状態にかいてコレステリック構造をとる点が異なるのみである。この方法で使用する液晶組成物は例えば次のようなものが考えられる。

1. 正の誘電異方性を持つたネマチック液晶組成物にコレストリルノ十ノエート等のコレステリック液晶を混合したもの

2 正の誘攻異方性を持つたネマチンク液晶組成物に 4 シアノー 4 ′ー(2 メルチルプチル)ビフエニル等のカイラルネマチック液晶と呼ばれる 光学活生物質を混合したもの

被品、染料分子の配向をコントロールする他の方法に負の勝電異方性を付つたネマチック液晶組成物をホストとする方法がある。この場合液晶セルは垂直配向処理をしてかき電界無印加時には視晶、染料分子が垂直配向するようにしてかく。この時セルは透明状態である。この様々セルに電界を印加すると液晶分子が負の誘電異方性を持つている

ため、液晶、染料分子は水平配向になるかまたはいわゆる動的散乱モード(DSM)となり、着色して見もることになる。

との時被晶、染料分子は部分的に基板に対し水 平配列状態になつてなり着色状態となる。

本発明は以上述べた様々のゲスト・ホスト効果を応用した表示を反射型の表示として使用する時 そのコントラストの改善にきわめて大きな効果を 有する。従来実用に供されてきた液晶表示装置は

いずれもセルを構成する一対の基板として透明な 基板を使用してきた。 これはコスト 的にも 透明な 基板を使用するのが 最も有利 であり 当然の事であつた。 しかし反射型の ゲスト であり 当然 での場合、 コントラストを 上げょう とする と 裏 偶 基板を 使用 した 方がは るかに 鮮明 なコント で ストが 得られる。 この事の 理由を で 来の 例と 比 敬して 祝明 すると 次の 如くに なる。

路を示す。従来の第3図にかいては光線15の如 くパターンより遺い部分の光線は非パターン部分 の液晶膜より入射14て反射し、また非パターン 部分より出ていく。しかし、パターン部分付近の 光穣はとのようにはいかない。16は非パターン 部分をまず通し、反射後パターン部分を通過する 光線の経路を示している。17の場合、逆にまず パターン部分を通過し反射後非パターン部分を通 過する光線の経路を示している。16のような経 路を通る光線は1回目に液晶層を通過する時に煮 色されるから、透明であるべきパターン部分15 化色をつける作用をおよぼす。 また 1 7 のような 経路を通る光線は逆に着色しているべき非パター ン部分の着色の度合を薄める作用をおよぼす。 従つてこのような光線の経路が存在し得るという 事は、表示パターンのコントラストが低下すると いり事を意味している。とれに対して第4回に示 した本発明による裏偶菩板に不透明基板を使用し た場合、16、17の様な光線の経路はほとんど たくなつてしまう。とれは入射光が反射される位

特別 昭53-120299(4)

置が核晶膜と接する裏パネルの表面であるため、 光線が1回目に被品層を適過する位置と反射後2 図目に液晶度を通過する位置がきわめて近く、事 実上同一地点であることによつ。 図示した如く 22. 23など非パターン部分への入射光は非パターン 部分から出てくるし、パターン部分への入射光 24 はパメーン部分より出てくる。23の経路の光は 仮に共偶落板が透明であれば2度目の通過位置は パターン部分になるはずのものであり、また24 の経路の光は逆に非パターン部分が2度目の通過 位置になるはずのものである。従つて本発明によ ればパメーン部分と非パターン部分の境界に、従 来の方式では存在していた中間コントラストを有 する部分がなくなつてしまりので、パターンのポ ケが念くなくなり、パターン部分と非パターン部 分のコントラストか非常に高くなる。 との様に表 示のコントラストがまわめて高くたるという特徴 を有する本発明による液晶表示装置を作るための 裏傳蓋板の材料としては乳白色ガラス板、白色セ ラミック板、乳白色ブラスチック板等の白色系基

次ページにつづく

丧	1

略称	化 学 祷 造
A	$CH_{2}SO_{2}-0 $ $OH_{3}N=NON $ CH_{3}
В	но ₂ (8 м – н О м н · а С4 н9
C	$\mathbf{Q}_{N} = N \mathbf{Q}_{N} = N \mathbf{Q}_{N} < \mathbf{C}_{H^2}$
۵	C H
£	$\left(\underbrace{\text{OC-N}}_{N} \right) = \left(\underbrace{\text{CH-CH}}_{3} \right)_{3} = \left\langle \underbrace{\text{SC-N}}_{C_{3} \text{ Hs}} \right\rangle = 8$
F	
G.	$\left(\bigcup_{B}^{N}\right) = (CH - CH)^{2} = \left\langle\bigcup_{B}^{CC-M}\right\rangle = B$
н	$\left(\begin{array}{c} O \\ \end{array}\right)^{N} = CH - QH = \left\langle\begin{array}{c} OC - H \\ \end{array}\right\rangle = B$
1	С 2 Н 6 ОФС Н = ИФИ = ИФИ = С НФО 0 3 Н 4

以下実施例を示す。

実施例 1

実施例 2

同じくネマチック液晶 G R - 4 (チッソ株式会 社長) に 4 - シアノ - 4 ' - (2メテルブチル) ピ フエニールを 5 ぎ 混合したものをホストにし、ゲ

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スト 条件として表 1 に示した D を 微量 都加した 被 最組成物を、 裏側 基板に 黄色 基板を 使用した セル に 封入した。 これもまたねじれ ネマチック 方式 表示と同一の 表面処理をほどとして かいた。 この 場 合、 青色の パック グランドに 黄色の 表示パターン が良好なコントラストで表示された。

実施例 5

実施例 4

実施例3と同一の液晶組成物を裏質高板が白色

j.

した場合のグスト・ホスト方式の反射型セルの構造を示し、第4 図は本発明によるグスト・ホスト方式セルの構造を示す。

1 … 基板

2 …ホスト液晶分子

5 …ゲスト染料分子

4 … 電板

5 -- 電源

6 …ホスト被晶分子

1 … ゲスト染料分子

8 … 8′ . 8″ . 9 . 9″ 電極

1 0 … 表倒蒸板

1.1 … 長偶基板

1 2 …核品層

15…表示パターン部分

1 4 … 延反射板

15.16.17…光線の通過経路

18… 換觸基板

19…裏側不透明基板

2 0 …液晶瘤

2 1 … 表示パターン部分

22.23.24…光線の過過経路

以 上

代理人 景 上 一 答

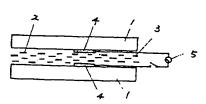
のガラス基板を使用したセルに封入した。セル内 壊面には水面配向処理をほどとしておいた。 との セルを点灯状態にすると優赤色のパックグランド に白色のパターンが非常に鮮やかに表示された。 また、セルの表面に傷光フィルターをはりつける と表示の明るさは減少するが、発色状態は一段鮮 やかになつた。

以上述べた如く、本発明によればゲスト・ホスト効果を応用したあらゆる液晶表示袋館のコントラストを従来の方式よりも飛驅的に改善する事が可能であり、本発明による液晶表示袋間は今後電子腕時計、電卓、各種携帯式計価器等を中心として標々の用途の表示装置として実用化されていくと予想される。

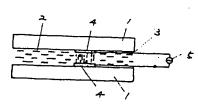
図面の簡単な説明

第1図はゲスト・ホスト効果の説明図である。 第2図はくしめ電極を使用した場合のゲスト・ ホスト方式の表示原理を示した図である。

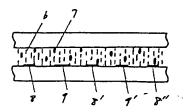
第3回は従来通りの裏側基板に透明基板を使用



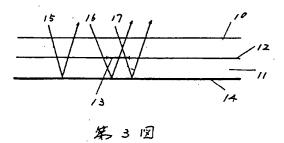
第1四 a.

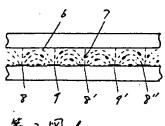


第1图日

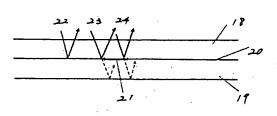


第2回凡





第二四日



第4回

手 税 補 正 谱 (方式)

_{я й} 52 _ң 6 д 22 п

1. 事件の表示

2. 范围内名称

3. 解派をする言

東京都渋谷区神宮前2丁目6番8号 (4664) # 胜土: 設 上; **池格先 563--2111 (9)9 223-6 (3)5 14谷明**



5. 関距命令の目付

81 At \$ 2 tt 5 H \$ 1 H

· 核 确固的特殊

5. ME033